WILMINGTON, M. C., SATURDAY, FEB. 11, 1865.

SHERMAN. Sherman's force has been set down by excited parties

at not less than seventy-five thousand to eighty thousand men. This we believe to be an exaggeration .-We do not think that Sherman arrived at Savannah with more than forty thousand men of all arms, and we do not think that he has since received reinforcements sufficient to do more than supply the garrisons that he must leave at Savannah and other points, even if he has received that many.

His movements are enveloped in doubt, and some litthe time must clapse before they can be fully developed. If some reports we have heard as though coming from Charleston be true, then the authorities there expect to experience the brunt of attack at an early day .-But mere reports are so strangely confused and mixed up that there is little safety in placing any reliance upon them. There can be little doubt of the great desire felt by the enemy to " hold, occupy and possess" the forts and public positions in Charleston as well as to subject that " cradle of sedition " to their power; nor is it at all unlikely that they may be disposed to defer for a time other schemes of more direct military consequence, in order to turn aside to Charleston; but whether disposed or not, we may be sure that Sherman will not be apt to sacrifice any substantial point of his campaign to the gratification of mere feeling. He is fully persuaded in his own mind that Charleston must eventually be his, and that therefore he can afford to bide his time. Unless, therefore, an attack upon Charteston coincides with his other plans, it will not now be made. Whether it does or does not, we cannot say .-After all, Charleston is only on a branch line. Columbia is more likely to attract immediate attention, and to receive unpleasant evidences of it, as being on the main line. Our authorities at Richmond do not seem to anticipate any permanent section of the lines of communication; or, if they do, do not appear to attach any great importance to such an event. At any rate there appears to be no idea entertained of the avacuation of Richmond, or of Lee's falling back from Virginia, as had been anticipated as consequent upon the possession of the South Carolina Road by the enemy.

PUBLIC MEETINGS are still the order of the day in Richmond. We cannot but look with approval upon any agency calculated to arouse the spirit of the Confederate people from the depression under which it has labored for some time past, and we think that this agency is well calculated to produce this effect, or at least to aid in producing it. Upon the press, now com. paratively feeble in number, and laboring under the most painful disadvantages, has for a long time been cast the exclusive burden of strengthening the public faith, cheering the public mind and energising the public effort; and with few exceptions the press has done its part with fidelity, and not without a fair snare of ability. But it now needs that the spoken word should be added to the written line -That man should sprak to his fellow men and should meet them face to face. Why, who ever saw even a petty political equabble in which the voice of the orator was unheard. Shall it be silent now when the destinies of a great people bang trembling in the

With the spirit of 1861 would rapidly revive the strength and the confidence of 1861. Depression is the disease under which our people are now laboring and suffering. It is that by which our safety and our inde pendence are threatened. Let our leaders, our legislators "speak to the people" whether in the army or number of prisons in which I have been incarcerated as [ul service to the State." out of it. Let us smulate the self sacrificing spirit of designated by the captions of this article. '61, and all will speedily improve and we will once more come out into the sunshine.

FIRE.

The fire just before day this morning, occurred on a lot at the corner of Fifth and Ann Streets, belonging to Wm. N. Peden, Esq., but occupied by O. G. Parsley, Esq. It burned a stable and carriage house belonging to Mr. Peden, and a carriage, buggy, cart, harpounds fodder belonging to Mr. Parsley.

Mr. Peden's loss must be some \$2500 to \$3000, as we do not suppose the buildings could now be replaced for a less sum. Mr. Parsley estimates his loss at from \$5,000 to \$10,000, probably nearer the latter sum .- hausted in all the resources for its continuation. · Mr. Parsley suspects incendiarism and offers a reward of \$1,000 for the detection of the perpetrator.

THE Court House of Buncombe County, at Acheville, with all the records and public papers of the County, was for the negro—says he can make soldiers out of "anytotally destroyed by fire on Saturday the 28th ult. The thing that has arms and legs." General Lee's opinion are was arrested before it reached any other building .- is surely entitled to much consideration. If he did not Sundry military prisoners confined in the Court House think the negro's services as a soldier were required, a fine bailding and the loss is heavy.

General Wade Hampton has been assigned to the tible of a high degree of drill and discipline, are facts command of Butler's and Young's Divisions of Cavalry, attached to Hardee's Department.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has summoned the on the 15th instant.

General J. Q. A. Gillmore has superseded Foster in

command of the Yankee " Department of the South." RESPONSIBILITY OF GENERALS

In the days of the French Convention, when a Gen. arms. eral lost a battle, the loss of his head was soon to follow. This unreasoning but impartial justice no doubt cost the French Republic some good Generals, but it adorned her history with many triumphs. The vainest of incapables would hesitate to accept a command in which disaster would extinguish his ambition in bleci; was Massachusetts. She was in favor of disunion so constructed. He had also destroyed the bridge over and presumptuous mediocrity would avoid a prin long ago as the last war. Her Legislature passed se- South Anna (as high as that over the Menai Straits.) bounded by the guillotine. The road to fame and to cession resolutions as late as the annexation of Texas. That also has been rebuilt. This is true of six or eight misfortune and incapacity were equally fatal. Perhaps | sion, that the compact of the Union was openly declarthe French Convention carried their retributive experded "a compact with hell." Practical nullification exto be unlucky as to be criminal. The guillotine had the old terms. South Carolina then, says the "Distuous and incapable commanders; and this was an in- love and affection, instead of denunciation and hate. disputable benefit. If, on the other hand, the Conven. We, too, on our part, can make a discrimination tion, in the latitude of its indulgence kad amiably over- among our enemies. Badly as the North has behaved in rewarding the failure of the incapable and unlucky. Western are an entirely different kind of humanity .- | convincing. We shall not attempt any analysis of the The carelessness with which we have regarded defeat, Even the Masonic Lodges of the South are not recog- address. As the General has been requested to repeat the charity we have so lavishly squandered on our un- nized by the same order in New England. A New it, it may again be delivered in this city. We hope successful commanders have operated as a standing pre | England General in the South lately destroyed Masonic | that a large audiance may be permitted to hear the mium to incapacity and presumption. It needs no ar. property and refused to make any reparation. His su- address .- Rich. Enquirer, 6th inst. gument to establish the injurious consequences of such | perior officer a Western Mason, compelled him to do a system. The facts of the situation and the events of se. The Middle States and the West would bail with the war are a sufficient commentary.

Richmond Whig. Numerous efforts have been made by the Russian

TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association,

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the Dis-District of Georgia.

SECRETARY BENJAMIN ON THE PEACE COMMIS-

RICHMOND, Feb. 10th, 1865. Mr. Benjamin, ih the course of his speech yesterday stated what occurred at the interview between President Davis and Mr. Blair. The President gave him a letter as

Bir : I put down now in writing what I said to you in words. I am ready to cenfer for peace. If I had assurance that any commissioners would be sent to meet and treat with them, I would send commissioners for the purpose of devising peace for our two countries.

The answer of Lincoln to this not was: As you have shown to me the note brought with you from Richmond. you may say to Mr. Davis that I will see any informal

agents to secure peace to our one country. Mr. Benjamin said he believed when Blair first came to Richmond he had a hope that it was the opening for some arrangement which might lead to altimate peace. Had the

Mr. Berjamin advecated the immediate employment of negro volunteers to reinforce our armies and was loudly applauded by the meeting.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10th, 1865. The House adopted the joint resolution to adjourn sine die on the 28th, and consurred in the Senate resolution of thanks to Mr. I ancaster, owner of the yacht Deerhound. Mr. Barksdale submitted a bill providing for the employment of negro troops. A motion to reject the bill was played in the same prior to the lat of Jan , 1864, and have select committee.

The tax bill was further discussed until adjournment. In the Eenate the House resolution for adjournment was rejected by a tie vote. During the debate Messrs. Wigfal and Maxwell expressed their unqualified opposition to negro troops. Subsequently Mr. Oldham introduced a bill to provide for raising two handred thousand negro troops. which was referred to the Committee on military affairs .-The House exemption bill was debated and amended, but before final action was taken the Senate went into secret

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10th, 1865. Northern papers, including the evening edition of the Baltimore American, of the 8th inst., have been received. They admit considerable loss in the battle at Hatcher's | run, but claim that the Confederates lost heavily. The ob ject of the movement is not developed.

Mr. Foote arrived in New York on Tuesday, and is still "Courier." wri es the following in a recent letter to in custody. His destination is reported to be one of the that paper : nilitary prisons. He refuses to take the eath, and has ex. I sent you a letter dated King George County, Virpressed a desire to emigrate to Sonora.

Major Harry Gilmer was captured near Morefield re-The government of Brazil has issued a decree excluding the Shenandosh from the ports of the empire. Seward's

answer in the case of the Florida had not been received. Burley, the Lake Erie raider, has been surrendered to interrupted the conversation and said, " I wish you to the United States by the Canadian authorities.

From the Augusts, (Ga.) Constitutionalist. RECORD OF A RETURNED PRISONER Forty-tour days at Camp Chase-Thirty-two at Pt. Dela-Beasons in the Nashville Penitentiary, Louisville Prison, and the Columbus, Otrio, and Philadelphia Barracks. AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 4st, 1865.

United States since the 14th of August last, part of give them officers who understand and manage them as which time I was ordered to remain in Dalton and care | well as we can.' for the wounded who fell in the engagement when Gen.

Of my treatment, which was in common with that of the spirit and letter of the cartel, which expressly de the discharge of his professional duties. I simply call other ways. There is no reason for delay. Let them

ority seemed filled with hatred and malignancy toward groes.

most abhorrent to the Yackee crew, and the rumors playing with his children, who were asleep in the libra- tions, and for putting forth our whole strength. We ness, saddle and bridles, 50 bushels corn and 1000 that such a course would likely be adopted, produced a ry, where, after dinner, I awaited him. "Wake up, have called General Lee to the command, let us heed through Mr. Brair, soliciting Mr. Davis to send them,

As to the propriety of putting the negroes into the opinion, but the feelingain favor of such a policy is said to be daily strengthening, and General Lee, whose | was also an humble and devout worshipper. army to-day stands between us and destruction, calls

that Yankee experiments have demonstrated, and that man and thirty others, unarmed and peaceable citizens, no one who has seen them on several occasions or ma- who had been arrested and imprisoned by the enemy. neuvering on the field can gainsay.

If the Yankes can use him profitably in military op. on my countrymen by a ruthless foe. I will do all I erations, the Southerners who know his nature, could, can to relieve them.

equally as much profit. that makes life worth having is wrapped up in our struggle for independence, we say, if necessary for its understood him to say something as follows: "These put a musket on the shoulder of every one able to bear the exemy, cause great vigilance, without bringing

never have asked for him.

W.A. MUKLEY. Surg. P. A. O. S.

The original disunion State of the old Confederacy glory was open only to confident genius at a time when It was in Massachusette, long before Southern seces- other railways.

NEW ENGLAND VINDIOFIVENESS

tion. Nay more, its clergy clamor for extermination. joiner of that town, has invented a screw propeller, The Boston " Recorder," a leading religious paper, and that he states from experiments made on the edited by clergymen, and enjoying a large circulation, Prince's Park Lake, that with this screw he can get self. Government to induce the Pope, like the other sover- alludes to the danger to which the "loyal" North is ex- four times the speed of the ordinary screw, with the eigns, to abandon the cause of Poland; and with glo- posed "from selfish desires for peace," and from being same ergine and with the same pressure of steam. rious persistence the generous Pontiff showed himself "too ready to take the Divine prerogative of forgive- The screws are worked reverse by means of two wheels the only organ of the protests of the martyr nation. — ness into our own hands, as if we were more merciful at the centre boxes of the screws, and can be replaced Very recently M. de Meyendorff addressed himself to than God, and pardon those dreadful offenders whom at sea at any time, and, being one-third above the wa-Cardinal Antonelli and to the Pope himself, to request the Lord, in mercy to posterity, has delivered to us to ter, can be unshipped without any difficulty. that his Holiness would at least promise to abstain destroy." The "Recorder" proceeds to quote the exfrom any manifestation during the stay of the Grand ample of Saui, who was reproved by the people for not Duke at Rome. The Holy Father refused that aban- utterly exterminating the wicked Amalekites, includdonment, even temporarily, of his heroic children of ing the women and children. This the "Recorder' Poland, and it was in consequence of that reply to the regards as a case in point, illustrating the dreadful ini-

live and breathe.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIEN CY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.

Sec. 1. Beil macted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, and it is bersby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor, whenever he deems it expedient trict Court of the Confederate States for the Northern may re organize the Guard for Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men, rank and file, to each company : Provided however, that if there are not sixty bome gua defu any one county, that such number as companies, when so consolidated, shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies ; and such efficers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non commissioned officers or privates, under the same rules and regulations as other non commissioned of sers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

Bee. 2. Be it further encoted, That the Governor may in like manner, cade two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated ; said battalions, when companies, and said regiments, when so consolidated, of not more than ten companies; that the rank and fife shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected, their commissions shall be suspended, and they required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates. Sec. 3 Be it further engeted. That in addition to the

exemptions mentioned in the second section of an set is

relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence, ratified 7th July, 1863, there shall be exempt one Commission enemy been of the same mind he still believed there might | er to each Conory, an ointed under an act entitled "an have been some middle ground upon which they could have act for the relief of wives and families of seldiers in the army;" the Attoruey General; Solicitors for the several Circuits and Counties; County Trustee; County Surveyors; Physicians of five years' practice; one Editor to a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees, to be certified to on oath by the Editor; mail ear passage of this act had, and shall continue to have twen'y foundries: regular public millers and blacksmiths, and wheelwrights who have established shops; regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of ed shall be skilled in their respective trades, and were em- means they possess for their own security." montinued to be so employed since that time; except publost by year 21 to mays 53. The bill was then referred to a lic miliers, who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned of their millers and gone in themselves to svade the service, then such owners not to be exempt: Provided that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard Office s commis ioned under this act to serve in the County in which he resides.

> of laws coming in conflict with the act be, and the same are hereby repealed. Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That this set shall be in

ferce from and after i s ratification. Ratified in General Assembly this 7th day of February, DANIEL G. FOWLE, pro tem 8. H. C. GILES MEBANE, S. S.

NVERSATIONS WITH CONFEDERATE LEAD-

The Relmond correspondent of the Liverpool

ginia, which, I fear, has been detained by Mr. Seward. who does not favor the freedom of the press. It advised you of a mevement in high quarters here, to- Hugher have written to me of their distresses." wards an entire change in the laws concerning slavery. Since writing that letter I spent a day with General [From Gov. Butledge, of South Carolina, dated at Choraw with both Lincoln and Seward. Abolition and Re-R. E. Lee, and when this subject was introduced, he

understand my views on this subject. I am favorable to the use of our servants in the army. I think we can make better soldiers of them that Lincoln can. He claims to have two bundred thousand in his service .-We can destroy the value of all such soldiers to him by using ours against them. I do not see why I should bands or resents from an unwillineness to join the enc- excitement. The enemy are yet too much elated by not have the use of such available materials as well as my.) had left, almost naked, in the woods." he. I would hold out to them the certainty of freedom and a home, when they shall have rendered efficient Up to a very recent period I have been within the service. He has not given them a home. Nor can be

Adjutant and Inspector General C. S. A. He said the fighting men, and in direct contravention to both await the slow action of Legislatures on the subject clares that the surgeon shall be respected when found in sters and in engineer service. We can use them in army of Northern Virginia.

During my transit through the Northern States, I by making (during the present month) a draft of free We must not expect him to do our fighting, but to di three of the best statesmen that could have been seconversed with individuals, representing every class and and slave negroes, nominally for erection of field works, rect it; not to render unnecessary, our own efforts, but leeted, and that effort has resulting terms faction of Federal pelities, and although a few professed etc , but really to drill-and prepare them for home desympathy for us, and expressed a hope that we would fence. I traveled to Richmond in a train containing neceed in our efforts for independence, by far the ma- one or two carriages crowded with these drafted ne-

The idea of the Confederate Government freeing and and draw cut the real feelings and power of the man. greater commotion in their ranks than a dozen Confede. Jeff! you little rebel, wake up and go to bed!" and then there was a scene that drew out all the tender af-

I next saw him as an humble, quiet, dignified but de-

The third interview presented him as the statesman, ders. in his official capacity; and as he rapidly disposed of the cases brought before him by distinguished men, who successively filed before him, and as he touched his bell and called some high authority of the Government to That the negro can be taught to fight, and is suscep. his child.

The Rev. Dr. M. presented a petition from a clergy-He says : " My heart bleeds over the sufferings inflicted

Legislature of that State to meet in the city of Macon by promises of freedom and plunder, employ him with A veteran and valued Colonel, paroled from a Federol prison, was presented. He said: "Colonel. As a slaveholder, and one who feels that every thing I am busy. You will breakfast with me to-morrow.' The raid on the Canada frontier was mentioned. achievement, free every negro in the Confederacy and small pillering and burning expeditions vex and annoy

about peace or effecting the true object of retaliation. Should it become necessary to wage war against the people, as well as the Government, let us strike hardlet no second stroke be needed." Virginia Central Railfoad, near Steunton. I was en

ADDRESS OF GEN. WISE .- At the request of the iment too far. It was certainly not a way to improve isted in New England long before Southern secession. Legislature General Heavy A. Wise delivered, on Sata General to cut off his head; nor was there strict jus. The restoration of the Union is the last thing that, urday night, in the Hall of the House of Delegates, an tice in so severely punishing a man for disasters which even now, New England desires. It spits upon the address to about five hundred out of five thousand no human ferecast or skill could have averted. But, idea of any renewal of that alliance. It depreciates, sought to hear him. Never had we seen such a rush, after all, a disaster is a disaster, from whatever cause above all other evils, a return to the old orders of things. struggle and press to obtain a standing place (sitting it originates; and as to consequences, it is just as bad It will not so much as hear of receiving the South on being utterly impossible.) It was a high compliment the effect of saving the French armies from presump- patch," ought to be the chief object of New England "the Tribune of the People," and well was the fortuthis immense cutturning of ail classes, to hear once again nate hearer repaid, and much did those who failed lose. The address was on the war and its prospects and our dution, in the latitude of its indulgence had amiably over-looked defeat and recompensed every surrender by pro-in general, we recognize, without difficulty, the moti e dependence is asknowledged by the enemy. He apmoting its author, France might have been overrun and influence of the war in New England Puritanism. It proved no compromise, no reconstruction, no armistice conquered by the allied armies in one campaign. It was the ascendancy of its turbulent and ferocious spirit -independence only could stop the war. His arguseems that only this Confederacy can stand up against in the councils of the United States which precipitated ment upon the Constitution and its violations, as evithis peculiar system which consists in earefully repres- this war, and which has imparted to it its peculiar dence of the faithlessness and utterly unreliableness of sing the usefulness of fortunate and skillful officers, and horrors. The motives of the Middle States and the the enemy was now, striking, and, to the doubtful,

FORTY MILES AN HOUR AT BEA -The Liverpool

The Wheeling Intelligencer of the 20th says :-"General Phil Sheridan and staff arrived in this city yesterday afternoon by special train from Parkersburg. overtures of M. de Meyendorff that the announced visit quity of permitting any human being in the South to about thirty-two or thirty-three years of age, and wears a light moustache and goatee."

Additional Extracts from Letters addr. ged to Washington, during the Revolutionary War.

From General Greene, dated at Philadelphia, 31st October, 1780]

"I see but little prospect of getting a force to contend with the enemy [in the South] upon equal grounds, and, therefore, must make the most of a kind of partisan war, until we can levy and equip a larger force. Such was the difficulty of getting provisions may be shall be incorporated into a company. The said and providing the means of transportation, that Gen. Gates writes, in his last letter, that the army was in the utmost danger of dishanding."

[From General Sullivan, dated at Philadelphia, 12th November, 1780.

"I feel very sensibly for the Southern States, and fear a conquest by force, or a defection, which will bring about a base submission. We are informed that Clinton is about to embark with a great part of his se consolidated, to be composed of not less than three army for Virginia. Should this event take place. I lear the loss of the four Southern States will te the

From Ges. Greene, dated at Richmond, 19th November,

" I am happy in the opportunity of answering your Excellency, that Lam received and treated with all the marks of respect atd attention that I can wish. Your letters have been of singular service." "Your weight and influence both with Congress and theeState, in support of the Southern operations, will be exceedingly important and necessary to my success." " It has been my opinion for a long time that personal influence must riers; professors in colleges, and teachers who at the supply the defects of civil constitution; but, I have never been so fully convinced of it as on this journey. scholars; the n. cessa y skilled operatives in factories and I believe the wishes and views of the great body of the people are certainly with us. But remove the personal influence of a few, and they are a lifeless and inanieach County : Provided, all the tradesmen thus exempt. mate mass, without direction or spirit to employ the

From Josiah Quincy, dated Braintree, 27th November,

" In the same proportion as idea! money is forced into currency, it must, from the nature of everything traudulent, be forced out of credit. I have said 'from ranks, and who-would be entitled to exemption if they did the nature of everything fraudulent, because I am timore, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile it compert with our policy to do so. It is only when not hold commissions: And provided further, that no pro-vision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any nerson herein mentioned from Home Guard Duty in the of any kind, that ever yet obtained a general currency of the South under the American General-Lincoln-Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses but by force or fraud-generally by both."

[From Governor Nash, of North Carolina, dated at New-

bern, 17th December, 1780.] "The enemy have not been entirely free of trouble off Charleston and on the coast in that quarter. During the summer they have suffered very considerable by our privateers, particularly by open row boats. These boats, with forty or fifty men on board, take almost everything that comes in their way. Two who went, in company returned here this week, after a cruise of about 20 days, in which time they took and sent in 17 the degenerate sons of a noble ancestry, and the glory and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the degenerate sons of a noble ancestry, and the glory and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the states are the states and the states are the states and the states are the valuable prizes, besides burning, I think, four." "There has been lately a second transportation of Charleston citizens to St. Augustine. Among is Mr. Middleton, the younger. Even the ladies do not

escape their vengeance. Mrs. Kinloch and Mrs. Ben

on Pee Dee River, 28th December, 1780.] fear, or the impracticability of removing, had received by us of the equality, social and political, of the ne-protections, or given paroles, a d from attachment to, gross, and unconditional submission, with the pains and had afterwards taken part with us. They have burnt | penalties of rebellion - confiscation of property and the as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition to a great number of houses, and turned many women, for penalty of death to as many as the mercy of Mr. Lin- wards the United States. In the war between their merly of good fortune, with children, (whom their hus- coin may confine the punishment. Thus ends the peace

From the Kichmond Sentinel. GEN, LEE AS COMMANDER-IN CHIEF. The country and the army will be delighted to hear

that Gen. Robert E. Lee was on yesterday nominated gotiations with the enemy, by which peace might event-On the next day I conversed with Gen. S. Cooper, by the President and confirmed by the Senate, as Com unlly be got, and baving been met with terms degramander-in Chief of the Confederate armies. We do not | ding in their character and ruinous in their effects, the "I scree with Gen. Lee in his views. I would not doubt that he will yield to the coll that made upon people of these States have but one course left them him, and enter without delay upon his enlarged sphere They must fight it out. To surrender is to lose all-We have already used them in place of soldiers as team- of daty-retaining personal command, bowever, of the property, liberty, li

attention to the length of time I was detained and the be placed in the field, and give them freedom for faith- departments, rally to support of then Lee in the post- thought that honorable terms of reconciliation and retion to which he has been thus appointed, with all the construction could be obtained, and who desired that an The Government has inaugurated such a movement, resources and all the zeal and energy at our command, effort should be made. That effort has been made by to encourage them, and guide them, and apply them. | proposed by the enemy. The Reconstructionist is re-We stand on the threshold of a stern campaign - quired to become a Submissionist-to consent to the Soon we shall be busy smid its trying scenes. As we future equality of the negro-to his own impoverishlove our country let us not lose another day of those ment-to the degradation of his children as rebels unfit us, and declared their determination to grush or whip I have seen, President Davis, and observed him under which remain to us for preparation. Let the most ef- for future places of honor and trust. However much these circumstances which give the clue to character, ficient means be adopted for gathering in the absentees men may have desired peace, they cannot be willing to from our armies, for bringing in recruits, for a whole-entertain such propositions. There is, therefore, but arming the negroes to make battle against them, is My first interview presented him in his own house, some reorganization, for providing supplies and muni-

his counsels and second his effort,

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS. No official information was received Tuesday, but

reports deemed reliable state that the enemy tapped were removed to a place of safety. The Court House was and that he could be used effectively, he certainly would meet some unusual case, I saw that the statesman could be used effectively, he certainly would be used effectively. play with the men as well as the father could play with three places, viz : Midway, Blackville and Bamberg. A passenger who left Augusta Monday afternoon on an ordnance train states that the whooping and shouting of the en my could be distinctly heard in the disfance as the train passed Williston. It is supposed they reached the South Carolina Road, early Tuesday morning. The train frem Branchville came through all safe Tuesday evening. Passengers by this train report the road eut at Williston, and state that the enemy had turned off towards Augusta. A number of militia, principally boys, are reported captured by the enemy .- Chas. Courier 8th inst.

The new Confederate flug adopted by the Senate, Saturday, is as follows: The width two-thirds of its length, with the union (now used as the battle-flag) to be in width three-fifths of the width of the flag, and so to such terms as those proposed. The campaign of JAMES LISITER to Miss CATHARINE HOWARD. Sheridan had lately destroyed bridges, &:., on the side of the Union twice the width below it; to have the ground red and a broad blue saltier thereon, bor- these people. It defeated and destroyed in that cam- PRICE to Miss SUSAN JACKSON. dered with white and emblazoned with mullets or five paign, those that survive will have nothing worse to pointed stars, corresponding in number to that of the Confederate States; the field to be white, except the outer half from the union, which shall be a red bar extending the width of the flag - Rich. Sentinel.

THE CAPE COD YANKER .- A young man visiting property to us and to our children forever. Boston introduced himself as follows:

Patience come into my store arter a pitcher of lasses, children's children can point with the pride of freemen over her, and there she sat looking like Mount Vesuvi- President to-day.—Rehmond Enquirer, 6th Feb. ous with the lava running deown its sides; ye se, she was kivered with love, transport and molasses. Napoleon's Life of Julius Casar.-A London She was a master larger gal, of her bigness, she paper has the following literary paragraph: weighed three hundred overdupoise, and a breakfast over. She could throw enermost any feller in our neighbor- printing office superintending the printing of the forth- Mills, the note bearing interest from date. Said Note was hood, at Indian hugs. Arter awhile, she kum ta, and coming "Life of Casar." A magnificent edition of I imprinted a kiss on her bussers, that is, as near as I | 1000 copies has been ordered to be got up for the purcould for the molasses, and twan't more than a spell and pose of presentation to crowned heads, foreign ambasa half, before we caught a couple of little Pickrels .- | sadors and literary or political celebrities. A popular

the West .- Mississippian Extra.

The scientific world of Paris are much occupied by the sar's campaign in Gaul." experiment which M. Graof intends making in a few days

MEDICINE FOR THE FAINT-HEARTED. The fall of Savannah, and the threatened march of Sherman through South and North Carolina, says the

Lynchburg Republican, presents so striking a parallel between the fall of Charleston and the march of Cornwallis through the sam: State in 1778, that reference to it cannot be made without its good moral effects upon

" In the Revolutionary war, the American General-Lincoln-committed the folly of shutting himself up in Charleston with the entire army destined to defend the South. The consequences might have been foreseen .--The enemy, having the entire command of the sea, she up the harbor of Charleston, and, landing forces at Beaulort, invested it by land. The city not only fell, but it carried the army along with it. Every man was captured, and the Southern States left entirely without an army. It was then that the spirit of the people rose to supply the place of a regular army. It was then that Sumter, Marion and Clarke first began to teach the British that, though they had captured Sayannah and Charleston, they had not conquered South Carolina and Georgia. Cornwallis, like Sherman, commenced his march northward. He overthrew the army of Gates at Camden, and, for awhile, put an end to all regular opposition. But Marion and Sumter were still at work, and in less than two months after Camden, came King's mountain; and in three months more the defeat of Tarleton at the Cowpens by Morgan's regu- and derived its name : lars and militia We are more fortunate than were our FROM PRESIDEST MONROE'S SEVENTE AN forefathers. They lost Charleston, and with it a whole army. We have simply lost Savannah, which had been blockaded and rendered usel as for two years .-

The simy is eafe, intact and existing, to serve as a nu-

clens around which our ren forcements may relly." Some timid ones there an amongst us, who regard those countries, and that it appeared to be conducted captured at Charleston, and see Cornwallis march al- | most unopposed through the heart of the Carolinas,

construction was the only terms of peace which the en-"The enemy have hanged many people, who from emy would entertain-that is, immediate recognition their recent successes to entertain any proposition that does not submit these States to a future of political inequality with the other States, and these people to a future of vasselage to the loyal citizens of the Union. Having, therefore, made an honest effort to open neslavery which, within six months, would certainly drive Let our whole people and our government, in all its them again to war. There were some few persons who

The Commissioners returned on last Saturday even-

ing, having gone as far as Fortress Monroe, where,

without being permitted to land, they had an interview

This conduct of Lincoln, in inviting commissioners and then the submission of insults as propositions, is We have the material for an admirable campaign .- - quite within the decency of a Yankee. But it has The masses of the Northern people are as tired of fections of a noble Leart towards the beautiful children We have a noble and powerful army. We have a wide opened the eyes of all; there will be no reconstructionthe war as we, and say that it will certainly last but a whom he loved and was teaching to love. He lately country. We have abundant supplies. We are less ists in these States when these terms are read by the few months longer, our country being so mearly ex. lost a line boy, the youngest, who fell from an upstairs straitened for munitions after four years of war that people. Unity of purpose and noity of means have we were in the first campaign. We can do great things been secured by this Hampton Roads interview; our if we will apply ourselves to the work like men. We people will be again united and again rally to the supfield to fill up our depleted ranks, there is a diversity of vout worshipper, bowing down on his knees before his trust that every bickering will now be hushed and that port of the cause. For the sake of harmony more than Maker in St. Paul's Church, where General R. c. Lee there will be among us only a noble emulation which from any hopes of success these e mmissioners were shall best serve his country, and best support our lea- | sent to the enemy, and these propositions of insult and degradation will have the effect of securing that harmony and uniting these people in the holy war for liberty, self-preservation, State and individual honor. This saltwater interview puts a quietus on separate

instant, advocate the consideration of these terms is such degradation and disgrace war has not yet brought also been published from the 53d and 14th Virginia regi any of these people. Reconstruction and separate State action are all that this peace commission has effected, and these it has killed dead.

and will not entertain any other proposition, since we must fight or we are slaves, since now the question of the negro, poverty for the white man and our property | men! - Richmond Sentinal, 28th. for the Yankee, let us all unite in harmonious and determined effort to defeat the enemy, and teach him that though we are, for humanity's sake, desirous of ending the war, yet, not for the life of us all, will we consent 1865 must go on, and on its issue depends the future of Also, on the 9th inst., by the same, Mr. BENJAMIN, J submit to than is now demanded by the enemy, while inst., by James B. Pigford, E-q., Mr. JAMES T. HMITH those that fall will be, at least, free from slavery, dishonor and infamy; while if we are successful, we shall not only escape the fate of infamy proposed for us by the enemy, but secure the blessings of liberty and pro-

Since nothing but fight is left us since the enemy My name is Ichabod Erastus Pickerel, I used to keep | will not permit any discussion of the means of ending a grocery store deown Cape Cod. Patience Doolittle, the war, let all determine that, so far as we can, the she kept a notion s'ore right over opposite. One day, fight shall be a good one—shall be a fight to which our for home consumption, (ye see, I had a kind of a sneak-ing notion arter Patience for some time,) so, see I, Pa-despotism of a mean, low, wretched people. Let us tience, how would you like to be made Mrs. Pickrel?' fight the fight out, and leave to God the issue of its Upon that, she kerflounced berself rite down on a bag battles; do our duty, and God will neither forsake us to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition at the near of salt in a sort of kniption fit. I seased the pitcher, nor permit us to be overcome. We learn that the term of this Court, or the petitioners will be heard expended forgetting what was in it, and soused the molasses all commissioners will make a report, in writing, to the

"M. Henri Plon is busily engaged at the Imperial

The whooping cough collered one of them, and snaked edition, however, will appear about the middle of Febhim right cout of town. The other one had a fight ruary. The Emperor, it is stated, has ordered the work | the subscriber, as Benjamin Ennett is deceased. with the measles, and get lieked. Mrs. Pickrel took to to be translated into English, and has undertaken to joy reconstruction. New England demands subjuga- Mercary observes that Mr. James Strick, working than a half a spell before she busted up, and left me a There is a good deal of speculation in English literadisconselate widerer. If you know of any putty gals ry circles as to the probable translator of the French

that is in the market, just tell them that I am that my- Vie de Casar. It is said that several eminent authors A sert from Co. K, 40th Regiment N. C. Troops, with have gone from London to Paris to apply for the per- out proper authority, are hereby ordered to report in per-GEW. FORBEST .- As a large number of our readers mission, but that up to the present moment no appoint. would like to know the whereabouts of the "Wizzard | ment has been made. The day of publication for the of the Baddle," we suggest to them to be quiet for a first volume is fixed for the 10th of next month; and. few days or ly, and he will bring rejoicing to every true as it is the Emperor's wish that it should appear sim-Southern beating heart, as he is now getting ready for ultaneously in French, German and English, there is the move, and when he does move he will make the how! not very much time left for the task. M. Frohner, of his roaring heard among the negroes and Yankees in Conservateur of the Library at the Louvre, hats done the German translation. Volume one will be devoted to the geographic and arel mologic description of Co-

of flying from the tewers of Motre Dame by his new ma- | Mr. E Molyneaux, the late British Consul at Savannah, Georgia, died in France on the 16th of November.

" HOW IS GOLD TO DAY I" BY JOHN G. SAKE

There was a time when if we mad A frierd twon the street He talked on common themes ... the wa The cold, or else the heat, And took an interest in one's health That time has passed away; Now, no one asks us how we do.

These words pervade the atmosphere. At weddings, funerals, balls, No matter where, upon our ear The anxious question falls. You go to see the girl you love, To drive your cares away ; You kiss, and then she sweetly rays. "Oh! How is gold to day?"

Bat "How is gold to-day?"

Gold is up or gold is dowd, What good for me to know There is no jingle in my purse, My funds are still in que ; And so I hate the endless cry And long to soar away, To lands of peace, where no one asks, "Well, How is gold to-day?"

Our readers will perhaps be pleased to see the nor tion of Mr. Monroe's massage to Congress, delivered to 1822, from which the Monroe doctrine took its origin

NUAL MESSAGE, DEC. 2, 1823. "It was stated, at the commencement of the last

session, that a great effort was then making in Spain

and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of

every disaster as fatal to our cause, and who are with- with extraordinary mederation. It need scarculy has out the nerve to face danger or rally from the effects of remarked that the result has been, so far, very different a papic. The loss of a city or of a battle throws them from what was then anticipated. Of events in that nto bysteries, and leaves them with as little backtone quarter of the globe, with which we have so much in as an empty meal bog. They are for giving up the tercourse, and from which we derive our origin, we fight at once, and bowing their necks in cowardly sub- have always been anxious and interested spectators mission to the hated yoke of Lincoln. God help such The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments cowardly spirits! It was different with our heroic an- the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness e stors in the days which tried men's souls. They of their fellow men on that side of the Atlantic. In could look danger full in the face without wincing- the wars of the European powers, in matters relating they could se Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Bal- to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor down the movements in this hemisphers we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observery without for one moment thinking of the humiliation | The political system of the allied powers is essentially and ruin of submission. Are our people less patriotic different in this respect from that of America. The ir less brave than our revolutionary fathers? Or have difference proceeds from that which exists in there we less pains or penalties to suffer from our enemics in respective governments. And to the defence of our the event of conquest? Is the example of Marion and own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much of Sumpter and of Clarke, with only a headful of brave blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of men, worth nothing to us in the present day? Are their most enlightened citizens, and under which we eight millions of freemen to be conquered, when less have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole bather than three millions triumphed in 1778? It so, we are is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to can be of the one will live in eternal contrast with the infamy | ted States and these powers, to declare, that we show consider any attempt on their part to extend their sys tem to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained t, and whose independence we have, on great consider ations, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppres sing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have

adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided in

change shall occur which, in the judgment of the com-

petent authorities of this government, shall make a

corresponding change on the part of the Limited states

indispensable to their security. The late events in Spain and Portugal above the Europe is still unsettled. Of this important her ha stronger proof can be adduced, than that the affect pow ers should have thought it proper, on a principle said factory to themselves, to have interposed by face the leinternal concerns of Spain. To what extent such in terposition may be carried, on the same principle in a mestion to which all independent power, whose govern ment differ from theirs, are interested; even those most remote, and surely none more than the United States Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the war which have so long agitated any of its powers; to consider the government, de lacas the legitimate government form : to cultivate friend ly relations with it, and to preserve these relations by a rank, firm and manly policy, meeting, in all instances the just claims of every power, submitting to high to rom none. But in regard to these continents, circumstances are eminently conspicious and different. It le impossible that the allied powers should extend then political system to any portion of either continent with out endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe, that our southern brethren, if left to them seives, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equal ly impossible, therefore, that we should behold such in erposition, in any form, with indifference. If we look those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that outer powers will pursue the same course.'

The Soldiers. Our soldiers are the noblest in the world. We said on yesterday that the ranjor part of the State action. The terms required by the enemy are worth, intelligence and patriotism, as well as the sources not likely to need a convention in any State for their of the country, was in the army. If any one needs or consideration. The man that now would, for an dence, let him listen to the voices that are now coming up rom our heroes. On yesterday we published the proceed ings of the 38th Virginia regiment. To-day we present the ready and willing to be a slave to his own negro. To Texas and Arkansas soldiers. Similar resolutions have ments; and Pickett's whole division is said to be afire There is no traitorous talk of reconstruction or submission in any of these utterances! There is no coward trouble in what these soldiers say! On the contrary, there is that Now, since the enemy have told us their ultimatum, which will inspire the whole country with a fresh arder. Let us all kindle anew our patriotism at these fires which our heroes have lighted uo. They have defined and with stood our enemies, they are now sending out from the camp reconstruction is one of fact and not theory, and that the lessons of patience and good cheer and furtitude, to too the fast of slavery for the white man, freedom for animate the people at home. God bless these admirable

MARRIED.

At South Washington, New Hanever county, on the

of Co. F. 40th Reg't N. C. S. T., to Miss REBLOCA In Columbus county, N. C., on the 30th nit., by J.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DEPLIN COUNTY. In Equity, September Term, 1964. Starkey H. Williams and others,

Frederick H. Smith and others T appearing that the defendants are not residents of La State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weaks in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying them te, and sale made accordingly.

JERE, PEARSALL, C. M. E. Feb. 16

LOST OR MISLAID. ON OR ABOUT the 7th Jan. last, two Notes, one lost Five Hundred Dollars given in 1863 by John Marshall principal, and William Provow, surety, payable to Lewis transferred to Benjamin Ennett about March, 1864. One Note for Thirty-four Dollars given in 1804, Frank Brown principal and payable to Benjamin Ennett. Sald

Note bearing interest from date.

All persons are forwarded from trading for said Notes. and the principals from paying them to any person except NATHANIEL ENNETT. 132-2t3.21-21

LL NON-COMMISSIONED Officers and Privates at son, at once, to me at Fort Auderson, N. C.; otherwise they will be considered as deserters and treated as such. ED. W. WGOTEN.

Lieut. commanding Co. K, 40th N. C. T. Jan. 28. NOTICE. LL NON-COMMISSIONED Officers and Privates ab A sent from Co. E. 86th Regiment N. C. Troeps, with out proper authority, sae hereby ordered to report in per-

son, at once, to me at Fort Anderson, N. C.; otherwise they will be considered as deserters and dealt with ac-O. H. WILLIAMSON,

cordingly. Lient. commanding Co. E, 86,h Regt. N. C. T.

Jan. 27.